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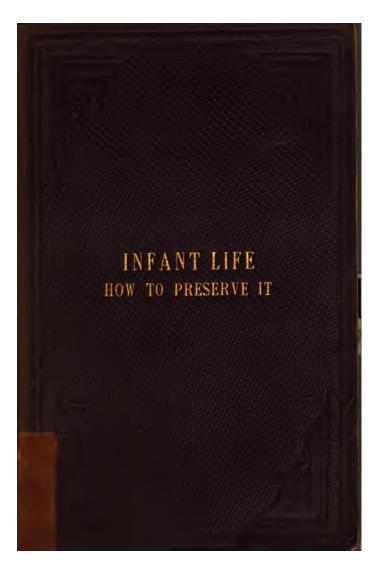
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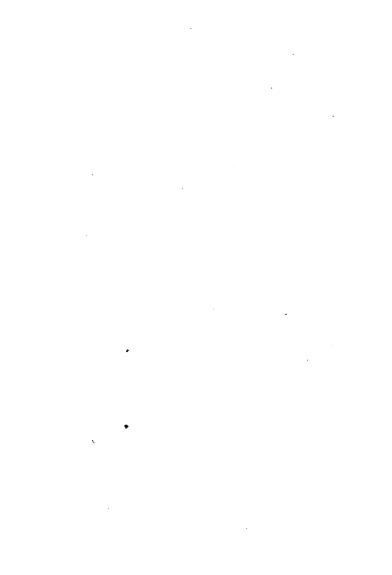
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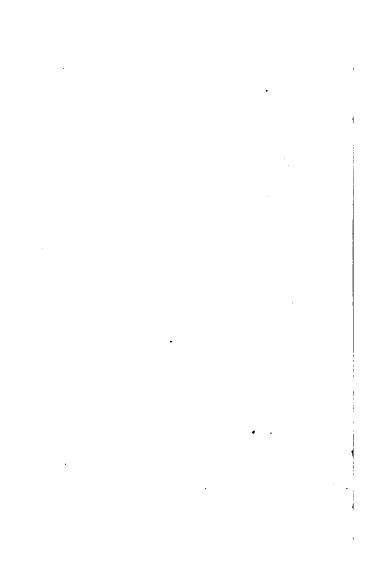
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INFANT LIFE:

HOW TO PRESERVE IT.

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SECOND EDITION.

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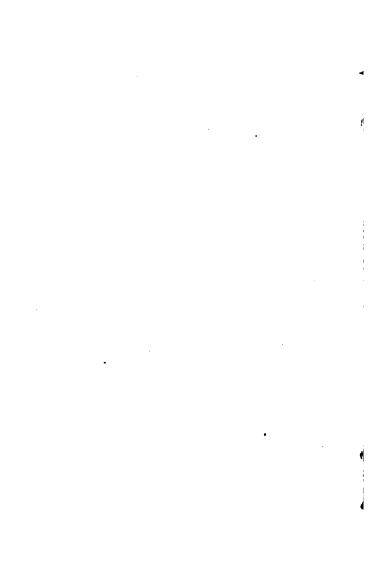
PREFACE.

THE object of this little work is an endeavour, if possible, to lessen the amount of mortality in early life.

When we are told the terrible truth that one in every three of the children born, dies before arriving at the fifth year, we naturally enquire the cause.

The important question is far too extensive to discuss here; but should the following pages tend to assist the intelligent mother in mitigating the sufferings, and by timely warning help to save her offspring, the author will have attained his purpose.

8, CORNWALL CRESCENT, CAMDEN ROAD, N.W.



INFANT LIFE:

HOW TO PRESERVE IT.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In observing and treating the diseases of infants, it will be essential to remember that they are mostly acute in character, consequently of short duration, and require prompt relief. Infancy is truly a period of growth, the process of waste and repair being performed with far greater rapidity than at a more advanced age; and this extreme activity of function imparts to the diseases of infancy a peculiar feature. The nervous system in the infant is acutely

sensitive, and its sympathetic action intense, manifesting itself very differently to the condition of adult life. Mental depression, hysteria, and neuralgia, are not infant signs, but spasm and convulsion. The brain, during the first five years, is very active in children, its weight being doubled within the first two years, and there is scarcely any disease which can attack a child without its sympathy; hence it results, that a very large proportion of deaths occurring under five years of age, are set down as due to disease of the nervous system. Yet disease of one organ can rarely remain single, even for a short time, without others becoming implicated, and thus the whole of this delicate machine will be thrown into disorder, and life endangered. As the brain becomes more fully developed, the tendency to convulsions diminish; we have then to treat disorder of the digestive function and

diseases of the more inflammatory type. treating the diseases of infants, objective symptoms, or those which are visible to our own senses, must be the chief guide,-the ' little sufferer being unable to state his feelings. The attitude, the eye, cry, general expression, flushed face, dry and burning heat of skin, the condition of the stool and urine-all bespeak disturbance, and help to suggest the treatment. Who so capable as the fond and anxious mother to interpret these infant signs? And here it is that HOMCOPATHY, with its beautifully prepared remedies, so admirably adapted to the infant organism, acting on disease with almost magic power, steps in to her timely aid. Without depletion or the torment of blisters, inflammation and irritation can be speedily subdued, and exhaustion, the result of purging medicine (a frequent cause of death in infants), by adopting this mode of treatment may be entirely avoided.

INFANT LIFE.

When the infant is first born, its temperature is about ninety-four degrees, or four degrees lower than the parent; it is exceedingly sensitive to external influences, and should never be exposed to cold air; about one in ten perish within the first week from a want of power to resist these external impressions, and one-fourth during the first year from various causes.

THE AVERAGE SIZE OF A HEALTHY CHILD AT BIRTH,

Measures And Weighs
FROM 17 to 19 In.; FROM 6 to 8 LBS.

Of course, this is very variable. Some children weigh 10 or 12 lbs. at birth. A male child generally exceeds the female in length an inch, and in weight half a pound.

The pulse varies, generally rapid in the infant, 100 to 130 beats in the minute; perhaps the average may be set at 110. After three years old, it should not exceed 100.

The respirations are about 40; after three years old 28 to 30. The breathing is chiefly abdominal, the lungs being small and delicate in texture.

ON WASHING AND DRESSING THE INFANT.

When the child is first born, it should be carefully washed in warm water, as quickly as possible, and well dried with a soft towel. In washing the eyes, great care is required, and fresh warm water should be obtained for that purpose.

A band of fine soft flannel, cut on the cross to render it elastic, may be placed round the abdomen, not drawn too tight. Pressure on the chest or abdomen can never be allowed, it prevents the full action of the diaphragm and the free motion of the ribs.

The clothing should be warm and light, and frequently changed. Pins are best avoided; substitute strings. Let every part of the dress be easy and free, never tight. When this operation of washing and dressing is finished, the infant should be placed as near the parent as possible, to obtain sufficient warmth, which it cannot maintain by itself.

SUCKLING, FEEDING, & WEANING.

If the milk be absent for ten or twelve hours after birth, a little warm water, sweetened with loaf-sugar, a small spoonful of milk, and a little fresh cream added, may be given to the infant. Castor oil should never be administered for the purpose of expelling the Meconium, nature will do it better; its retention for a short time is no disadvantage, and a purge may cause the death of the infant.

It often happens that the breast milk does not appear in sufficient quantity to nourish the child, until the third or fourth day after birth; in such cases, Artificial food, form No. 2, may be substituted; a small teaspoon should be used, and not a feeding-bottle.

When there is a plentiful supply of milk the breast should be applied every two hours, and if possible, let the child empty one breast first, the next time giving the other. This period of rest will allow the milk to improve its quality; and increase in quantity.

Never awake the child from sleep to give it the breast; once or twice between midnight and six in the morning is sufficiently often to suckle an infant; too frequent suckling is the cause of mischief, inducing poverty in the quality of the milk and bad nutrition in the child: doubtless, many ailments arise from this cause. Griping, Diarrhea, and Green Stools, irritation of the stomach and intestines, is the result of keeping the nipple in the infant's mouth when there is very little, if any, milk in the breast.

At the age of four months the breast should be given during the day; regularly every four hours, and once only during the night.

At five months old, a crust may be given to the child to suck. (A mop of bread and sugar placed in a muslin rag is likely to prove injurious, and must not be permitted.)

At nine months the child may be weaned, especially if there are twelve teeth. Weaning should be performed gradually. After the child is weaned, farinaceous and biscuit food, soaked in milk and water, should be given frequently, but only a small quantity at one time.

SLEEP.

The infant's whole time should be absorbed in sleep and taking food; for the first two months this is really the business of infant life. The covering during sleep should not be heavy, but light and sufficiently warm to keep up the natural temperature.

When the child generates in itself sufficient heat, which it generally does at the end of six weeks, it may sleep away from the parent or nurse, but is better kept within reach during the night. Be careful to place it on its side, not on the back; the right side preferred.

During the first two years, sleep in the day is required to repair the active waste, so constant in the child, to assist growth, and give health and vigour to their delicate frame. The bed or mattrass should be soft, and placed out of a draught or very strong light, or the eyes should be guarded; sleeping in a strong light may assist to develop inflammation in the eyes if the child is so predisposed.

As the child grows it will gain strength by allowing freedom to stretch the limbs when awake, and when necessary to put it to sleep, it should be placed in the cot, not laid across the knees and rocked, nor sung to sleep, such habits are bad for the child, and troublesome to the nurse.

The linen and bed should be aired daily, and in summer, if possible, placed in the heat of the sun for a short time.

Free ventilation of the apartment is all important.

EXERCISE

After the first month should be regular in the open air every day. Children should be allow-

ed to lie on the bed, or carpet, without bandage of any kind; give them every facility to kick, and roll about.

Until the child is five months old it should not be placed in the sitting posture without some support. It will begin to raise its own head at about two months, and, if strong, at five months may sit up. A child should never be forced too early to bear its own weight on the legs; if left to itself it will first creep, and ultimately stand of its own accord; otherwise the legs will become crooked, and, in females, the pelvis distorted. It is better to follow the dictation of nature than force children in go-carts, or adopting any artificial method.

CLEANLINESS

Is all important for the health of the child, both as regards its skin and clothes.

Excoriation and disease of the skin is the result of neglect.

During the first year tepid water should be used to wash the child, never quite cold; the operation should be performed quickly, and the child carefully dried with a fine soft towel.

When necessary to change the diaper by day, well wash the part it covers with warm water, especially in the folds of skin, to remove any excrement that may produce chafing and discomfort.

Be careful to clean the head and ears thoroughly, and thus avoid Impetigo and Eczema.

The Healthy Child is cool, plump, lively, flesh firm, movements free, delights to be played with and tossed about. The abdomen full, soft, not tender on pressure. Eyes bright and beaming, mouth moist, tongue whitish.

In sleep, calm and serene; respiration quiet, easy; eyes firmly closed, pupils strongly contracted, awakes cheerfully, ready for food.

The secretions natural and regular.

Any deviation from this condition should excite attention.

REMARKS ON DISEASE AND TEETHING.

The most frequent diseases of infants are those of the Skin, Brain, Lungs, and Intestines.

Irritation is more common than inflammation in young infants.

Shivering does not occur in very young children, neither do they shed tears generally before they are three months old. Any disposition to glandular enlargement, or Disease of the Skin, should be skilfully treated in infancy,

with a view to eradication; the earlier the better. And for this purpose, HOMGOPATHIC TREATMENT IS INVALUABLE.

A purulent discharge from the eyes, which may occur a few days after birth, should receive prompt medical attention, or the sight may be injured for life, if not entirely lost.

If a child cannot stand upright at two years old, there may be reason to fear Rickets.

In Cutting the Teeth, the first incisors should appear about the seventh month, the second incisors at the tenth; those of the lower jaw appear first, the molar or grinding teeth are the last, these appear about the twenty-fourth month. When the first set, called the Milk Teeth, are complete, they number twenty teeth.

VACCINATION should be performed at the age of two months, if the child is healthy and free from eruption on the skin.

IN ALL DIFFICULTIES, AND DOUBTFUL CASES, SEEK MEDICAL AID EARLY; IT WILL PROVE SAFER AND CHEAPER IN THE END.

WARM BATH.

When necessary to give a Warm Bath, the temperature should not exceed 95°. Young children are sometimes frightened at the water, and scream at the sight of it. To avoid this, a small sheet may be laid over the vessel, so as to cover it, and the child put on the sheet, and let down gently into the water. Or take a small blanket, and dip it in hot water, wring it out, wrap the child in it, then cover closely with a dry sheet. If the breathing is very rapid, a hot bath will prove injurious.

COLD BATH

After two years old may be employed every morning with advantage, during health.

ON THE MEDICINE AND DOSE.

The remedies employed are to be obtained of the Homoeopathic Chemist.

In the form of Globules or Pilules are the safest and best; the attenuation No. 6 preferred.

More powerful preparations, such as Tinetures and Triturations, require experience; and should only be admistered by, or under the sanction of the medical attendant.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DOSE.

One pilule or three globules constitute a dose; and may be either placed on the tongue or dissolved in water as most convenient; (for infants, globules are decidedly the best) being easily put on the tongue.

When necessary to administer medicine very frequently, dissolve twelve globules, or four pilules in a small tumbler of water; give one tea-spoonful every quarter or half hour, or three or four times a day, as may be directed.

When two medicines are ordered in alternation, the first should be marked No. 1; the second, No. 2; or dissolve one in a cup, the other in a glass, to distinguish which is to be given next.

Keep the medicine from the light, and, when possible, use water that has been boiled but become cold. The cup or glass used for the solution must be perfectly clean.

The best time to administer the medicine is at a remote period from taking food, such as night and morning, or morning, noon, and night, unless the urgency of the case may require more frequent repetition.

A medicine dissolved in water, and given in repeated doses—say a spoonful at a time—will act far more intensely than the same quantity swallowed as one dose.

The medicine need not be repeated when the symtoms are abated.

ARTIFICIAL FOOD.

When from any cause the child is deprived of the breast milk, one of the following forms may be substituted:—

1.

Dissolve sugar of milk one ounce, in three quarters of a pint of boiling water. Add an equal quantity of fresh cow's milk.

2.

Take—Cows's milk . . . two thirds of a pint.

Lime water . . one third.

Fresh cream . . one table spoonful.

3.

Take lean beef and veal, of each three ounces; cut in small pieces; simmer six hours in a quart of water; skim when cold.

Mix this with milk and water of equal parts. Warm as required for use.

DISEASES.

ABSCESS.

A collection of pus accumulated in the soft tissues, surrounded by a layer of fibrin, manifested by a red spot, which becomes inflamed, and soon puts on a shining appearance, accompanied with heat, pain, and throbbing; the affected part projects, and is exceedingly tender to the touch. As the abscess ripens, the centre appears pointed, and feels soft, while the adjacent part is hard and tense. At this soft part an opening occurs, through which the matter (or pus) exudes. The abscess is then said to have burst.

- Treatment. Wet lint, covered by oiled silk, constantly applied.
- Belladonna in the early stages, three or four times a day, may prevent the formation of an abscess.
- Hepar. Sulp.—to promote and hasten suppuration.
- Silicea—after suppuration has commenced.

 Dose, one pilule dissolved in water, three times a day.

APPARENT DEATH OF THE INFANT AT BIRTH.

If after birth the infant does not show signs of life, and there is no appearance of decomposition, place the finger in the child's mouth, and remove any mucus that may clog up the air passages; then blow or breathe very gently into the mouth of the infant; at the same time eautiously compress and ex-

pand the chest by warm hands. This must be done very carefully and slowly. The child must be wrapped in a warm flannel, the hands and feet rubbed, and, if necessary, a warm bath should be made ready, and the child placed in it as soon as possible. A tremulous motion about the lips, and slight twitchings of the muscles of the face, will indicate returning life, and respiration shortly follows. On the appearance of these signs, any further efforts should cease.

In cases of apparent exhaustion and weakness, administer China.

One pilule, broken up into a powder or three globules, may be put on the tongue.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

(EPISTAXIS.)

This is common and often troublesome in

some children; it depends on a constitutional taint, and may be accompanied by worms.

Arnica every half hour. If the bleeding continues, apply cold water to the genital organs.

If from worms, Cina every morning. Three globules, or one pilule.

Phosphorus and Mercurius are very useful.

In some obstinate cases Sulphuric Acid has proved curative.

BLUE DISEASE.—(CYANOSIS.)

This is marked by a blue colour of the face, hands, and feet, especially the tips of the fingers and nails; it generally appears a few days after birth, and is increased during the effort of sucking or crying; the temperature is low; breathing oppressed; the child is languid, without energy; and the features

indicate disease. It is most frequently caused by malformation in the heart, defect of the Foramen Ovale.

Digitalis appears the most appropriate remedy to afford relief. There is no cure.

BOILS.

A boil is similar to a small abscess, but hard and slow to suppurate; ultimately it throws out a round core, generally tinged with blood.

For very small boils, especially if there be a succession of them—

Arnica.—One pilule night and morning.

Mercurius—When they are large, painful, and slow to suppurate. (See also Abscess.)

BURNS AND SCALDS.

If slight, will not require much treatment. Holding the part toward the fire, and cover with soap, or soap spread on linen, may suffice. When more extensive, olive oil should be freely painted over the blistered surface, covered by cotton wool, so as to exclude the air, and every possible precaution used to keep the air from the part affected.

BRONCHITIS.—(Inflammation of the Wind Pipe.)

A grave affection, generally preceded by a cold. In the infant it runs an acute course lasting five or six days in favourable cases.

The symptoms at first are those of common cold; a dry cough announces irritation of the lining membrane of the larger bronchial tubes; soon a wheezing is heard on breathing, which becomes short and rapid; at first the fever is

not very intense; if relief is not speedily obtained the irritation will spread to the smaller bronchi, which are exceedingly delicate in the infant; the skin becomes hot and dry, especially the head and hands; bowels costive, or may be diarrhoea, the cough rough and hoarse, pulse rapid, respiration shorter and more difficult; the bronchial tubes become engorged, and the infant threatened with suffocation. There is an aspect of distress in the countenance; face pale, but after a fit of coughing it assumes a purple tinge, the eyes glassy, nares dilated, considerable thirst. Urine scanty, and high coloured.

The symptoms are sometimes very changeable, the child appearing better for some hours, but the suffering may again return with increased intensity.

Aconite.—Dissolve twelve globules or four pilules in six desert spoonsfuls of water, give one

tea-spoonful every half hour, when relief is obtained cease the medicine. If the difficult breathing and cough continue troublesome, **Phosphorus** three globules, or one Pilule dry on the tongue every four hours.

Medical aid should be sought early.

UNFAVOURABLE SYMPTOMS.—Brown tongue, cold sweat on forehead, intermittent pulse, rattling breathing, great prostration, &c.

CHICKEN POX—(VARICELLA.)

Contagious and Infectious, duration five days, never dangerous.

Commences with slight fever, general lassitude and sleeplessness; the fever seldom exceeds thirty-six hours, after which, small red spots appear first on the back, circular and slightly prominent, single or in clusters; on the following day it is surmounted by a vesicle filled with a clear limpid fluid, and resembles when single, a split pea. It extends to the neck and chest, but is rarely seen on the face; on the third day the vesicle becomes yellowish and full; on the fourth, shrivelling commences; they gradually dry up and desquamate, generally disappearing about the eighth day.

Pulsatilla.—Three globules or one pilule night and morning on the tongue.

CHOLERA.—(INFANTUM.)

Generally occurs in warm weather; diarrhoea with spasms, vomiting and colic pinching pain in the abdomen, evacuations, first slimy, then become watery, sometimes bad smelling liquid stools, there is rapid loss of strength, and the temperature of the body is very low.

Camphor.—One drop of tincture on a little sugar may be put on the tongue; if no relief after two doses given within the hour—

Chamomilla.—Three globules or one pilule on the tongue.

Medical aid should be obtained.

COMMON COLD-.(CATARRH CORYZA.)

Infants are very susceptible to this affection, and its importance is manifest when we consider that it ushers in some of those diseases which more frequently have a fatal termination.

Symptoms.—Sneezing, watering of the eyes, clear discharge from the nose, which becomes thick, face flushed, skin hot, urine scanty, sleep

sometimes restless, nose swollen and red, mouth open during sleep.

Simple catarrh is not dangerous, and will often pass off with very simple treatment.

Pulsatilla—Three globules placed on the tongue may be repeated every four hours if necessary.

Where there is much heat of skin Aconite should precede Pulsatilla, and in wet damp weather Dulcamara should be administered.

There is, however, an inflammation of the mucus lining of the nose, and a peculiar kind of snuffling which prevents the child sucking the breast. This will require medical treatment, and should not be neglected.

CONSTIPATION

More frequently occurs with children artificially brought up; Hartmann ascribes it to nonsufficient liquid food, it may be constitu-

Nux Vomica. Bryonia. Opium. Mercurius, are the principal remedies.

Nux.—A dose or two will generally relieve.

If obstinate, medical treatment will be necessary.

CROUP

Generally begins with fever; symptoms of cold, hoarseness, cough, and sense of constriction in the throat; or the attack may take place suddenly, awaking the child in the night. With fine wheezing inspiration and difficult breathing, it seems unable to cry, but the head is thrown back, the whole body convulsed, face deadly pale, with threatened suffocation; there is a peculiar crowing sound, from which the name has been derived. The disease is very

dangerous, and requires prompt medical treatment; sometimes an operation is required.

Aconite and Spongia may be given alternately every five or ten minutes until medical aid can be obtained.

This disease is often difficult to distinguish, even by the educated practitioner, and must not be trifled with.

CRYING OF INFANTS.

Children at the breast seldom cry without feeling pain; the general cause is griping, attended with wind; the stools of a greenish color. This may arise from some irregularity of diet, in the mother or nurse, affecting the milk, or its quality may be impoverished by too frequent sucking.

Chamomilla—Three globules, or one pilule two or three times a day.

The same may be taken by the mother or nurse. If this should fail—

Mercurius.--In the same manner.

Keep the child warm.

It may be advisable to substitute the form No. 1, Artificial Feeding, for a day or two.

CONVULSIONS

May arise from several causes; Worms; Difficult Dentition is a very common cause, the nerves being over stimulated; blood too poor or too rich; errors in diet; milk poor in quality; a poison in the blood, as preceding measles; affection of the brain; or spinal cord.

An attack may come on suddenly or there may be premonitory symptoms.

When suddenly attacked, the child appears surprised, fixed look; the body lengthens: the limbs stretch and stiffen; the face swollen; head thrown back, turns to one side, then

the other; the jaws clenched: the eyesturn up; respiration appears suspended.

When the attack is preceded by some irritation, the child is unusually wakeful and restless; the least noise causes it to start; the light seems too much for the eye, or the lids firmly closed; the thumbs are elenched in the palm of the hand; frequent twitching of the hands and feet; there may be alternate redness and paleness of the face, or a pinched look with a blueish ring around the mouth.

The more violent the fit, as a rule, the shorter its duration; and the more feeble lasts the longer; as the fit passes off, the convulsive movements are less violent; muscular contraction relaxes; the child may fall into a deep sleep, or take a full inspiration like a deep sigh, and then cry, after which the respirations will become regular.

Convulsions are at all times alarming, but

not always dangerous; a child may die in a fit, but this is rare. The prognosis must depend on the cause; if from intestinal derangement, worms or difficult dentition, they generally succumb to treatment, but occurring with Whooping Cough, Measles, Small Pox, or Pneumonia, very grave.

Treatment must be regulated by the indications presented—the warm bath is generally used.

If from worms . . . Cina or Mercurius.

Intestinal Derangement Aconite.

Difficult dentition . Calcarea.

Brain affection . . Belladonna.

But medical advice should be speedily obtained.

COUGH

Is a symptom of irritation, sometimes the result of inflammation; in itself a cough cannot be considered a disease, but simply a forced expiration, an effort to dislodge an offending

substance in the air passages. Coughs are divided into dry and moist, with many subdivisions of but little value, except in connexion with the cause—the chief remedies are, for

DRY COUGH.—Aconite, Belladonna, Bryonia, Chamomilla.

With vomiting Ipecachuana.

LOOSE COUGH. — Dulcamara, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.

With Hoarseness, Belladonna, Mercurius.

Almost every medicine in the Materia Medica has a cough symptom of a special character, in connexion with the remedy itself which will require separate study.

COLIC.

(FLATULENCE, DYSPEPSIA, GRIPING.)

This is very common to infants, and varies in intensity. The sleep is uneasy, twisting of

the body, drawing up the legs, and kicking them suddenly out again, sudden cry, rumbling with distention of the abdomen, escape of flatus (wind), stools greenish and smell sour; pressure and slight friction with the warm hand relieves the pain.

Chamomilla.—Three globules on the tongue every four hours will soon give relief, if not complete the cure.

China and Mercurius, are also useful remedies if the first should fail.

DEAFNESS,

May arise from several causes, and should have skilful treatment, especially if it does not disappear after a few days. Hardness and accumulation of the ear wax, may be one cause, a few drops of warm oil will remove this condition.

If from Cold. Pulsatilla. ,, the results of Measles. . Phosphorus-

" Scarlet Fever. Hepar. Sulpur.

" Small Pox . Mercurius and Sulphur, in alternation, one dose night and morning.

DIPTHERIA.

Infectious, Dangerous.

Generally commences with pain, heat, dry stiff sensation in the throat, which is intensely red; becoming tinged of a purple hue; in a day or two, a small patch of an ash color is seen on the tonsil, or the back of the pharynx, which soon assumes a lard like appearance, this thickens, becomes yellow, and resembles a bit of wash leather, about the size of a four-penny piece. The glands now swell, deglutition becomes difficult, and, if relief is not

afforded, the nervous system is shortly implicated, and the result may be fatal.

Aconite and Belladonna may be used until medical aid is obtained.

DIARRHŒA.

Very common in infants, may arise from the following causes:—

1st. Poor condition of the milk.

2nd. Emotion of the mother.

3rd. From cold.

4th. Irritation of the Intestines.

5th. Dentition.

This latter cause will be revealed in heat of the mouth, drivelling, and swelling of the gums.

For the 1st, Chamomilla and Silicea to the mother, three globules, or one pilule of each, every six hours alternately.

In the 2nd . Ignatia, the same.

" 3rd. . Pulsatilla, three globules to the child.

" 4th . Mercurius, ditto.

,, 5th . Aconite and China in alternation, three globules of each once a day.

When the diarrhea proceeds from any change in the breast-milk, substitute the form No. 1 or 2 under Artficial Feeding for one or two days, during the treatment of the mother.

DYSENTERY.

(MUCOUS AND BLOODY STOOLS.)

Is rather frequent during dentition, generally, commences with a chill, alternating with sweat, sometimes nausea and vomiting; colic, pain in the abdomen, which is tender to pressure; or by slight fever; skin dry, hot; sleepless-

ness; lassitude; scanty urine; the child cries during the evacuation, which consists of mucus and blood. The inflamed rectum protudes, and there is a constant desire to go to stool.

Mercurius Corrosivus.—Three globules, or one pilule, every two or three hours until improvement is visible.

Ipecacuhana.—Has been found useful to relieve vomiting in this disease.

Petroleum.—Is recommended by Dr. Teste.

EARACHE

Is very common among children, and may be seated either in the internal or the external ear, it is very painful, an attack may come on suddenly, but there is generally some indication of uneasiness for a day or two previous, the child seems alarmed by a slight noise, pressing its head on the side affected on the pillow or arm of the nurse; it screams aloud, seeming

to dread movement, but pressure gives relief; a drop of tincture of Arnica with sweet oil may be dropped into the ear.

Pulsatilla and Chamomilla alternately every hour if no relief.

Aconite and Belladonna in the same manner, especially if the inflammation is very intense.

ERUPTION ON THE SCALP.

IMPETIGO.

An eruption occasionally seen during teething, consists of numerous yellow pustules, which run together, often begin on the forehead; they itch, get rubbed, and the exuded fluid dries and forms a crust of a greenish colour. As it advances it creeps on to the hairy scalp, matting the hair, and affects then the glands of the neck, which begin to swell. There is

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not much disturbance of the general health. The hair must be closely cut, and wet lint covered by oil skin applied to the head.

Rhus Toxicodendron every morning.

Dulcamara every evening; continue for one week; then give Sulphur, one pilule every morning; wait two days, and commence again the former treatment.

ERYSIPELAS.

Dangerous.

Most frequently occurs from the third to the tenth day after birth; rarely after three months. Commences with restlessness, loss of sleep, thirst, constipation, or greenish watery stools; a red spot appears about the region of the umbilicus (navel), gradually spreading until it covers the abdomen.

The skin assumes a livid color, and has a

smooth velvety feel; pits on pressure, not readily resuming its position.

The disease may extend over the whole body.

Treatment.—Strengthen the child as much as possible. See Artificial Food, No. 3.

Aconite and Belladonna may be given;

But medical aid is all important.

Dry flour or starch powder may be applied to the part affected.

FEVER DRINK .- RICE WATER.

Take of

Ground rice . . one ounce.

Pure water . . one quart.

Boil and strain; sweeten with loaf sugar.

The same may be acidulated by a little lemon juice if required.

GANGRENE OF THE MOUTH (CANCRUM ORIS)

Occurs in children from two to ten years of age; a hard inflamed swelling in the cheek, rapidly spreading to the lips; saliva constantly flows from the mouth, having a fetid odour. A similar disease sometimes will attack the vulva of female children. In either case skilful treatment will be required.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNG. (PREUMONIA.)

This dangerous affection may succeed a common cold, and is not unfrequently complicated with hooping cough and bronchitis; occasionally attacks infants at the breast. The true substance of the lung is inflamed; restlessness, thirst, vomiting of the milk or food; tongue and lips bright red; breathing

performed with the mouth open; are some of the early signs. In the next stage the breathing becomes difficult or laboured, the heat of the skin considerably increased, the nostrils expand on inspiration, and the muscles of the abdomen and scapula are powerful in action. The importance of medical assistance will soon be discovered.

Aconite may be given; but delay will endanger the life of the child.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA. (PLEURISY.)

This affection is very rare in infancy; older children sometimes are attacked, in connection with very severe cold and inflammation of the lungs. The characteristic mark of pleurisy is pain in the side and under the nipple, stitchlike; catching, on taking breath; skin dry,

hot; cough short, hard; pulse quick; the delicate membrane which covers the lung and inner wall of the chest is inflamed—generally confined to one side.

Aconite may be administered: four pilules in a tumbler of water; one dessert spoonful every hour.

Medical advice should be obtained.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS

Is dangerous, and should have very skilful treatment. Fever, thirst, pain in the region of the navel, screaming, disturbed sleep, with rapid prostration, anxious pinched look, are a few of the symptoms which indicate this disease.

Hot fomentations to the abdomen, and a few doses of **Aconite** may be given, until medical aid can be obtained.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN

Is rather insidious in attack, various in symptom, and often fatal to children under five years of age. It is rare before six months. Giddiness in the head during movement; gazing round, as if lost; great intolerance of light; also of sound; vomiting of food; loss of appetite; convulsions; are some of the early symptoms. In infants there is a strange look of fear—a spasmodic clinging to the mother or the nurse.

In older children it commences with fever, heat, and pain in the forehead. The child, while at play, suddenly throws up its toys, or runs toward the mother or nurse, burying the head in her lap; there is a strange sensation of alarm; the child cries. Presently this will pass off, and play is resumed, or it may feel sick, and vomit a little. Inflammation is soon

followed by dropsy of the brain; and the affection is so complicated, as to require medical advice in the early stage; consequently any of the above symptoms should not be looked upon lightly.

Belladonna.—One pilule every four hours may be given.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

(OPTHALMIA.)

In inflammation of the eyes in infants the purulent form is most common, appearing a few days after birth; the eyelids become red and swollen; the edges of the lids are gummed together, and when opened for examination, a yellowish pus is freely discharged; this state requires proper treatment, or the sight may be impaired, and, if neglected, ultimately lost.

Treatment.—Cleanse the eye three or four

times a day, drop warm water between the lids, and protect carefully from the light. Be careful to put away any cloth used, the discharge being contagious.

Medical attention requisite.

JAUNDICE.—(FALSE.)

This term has been applied to a yellow colour of the skin which succeeds the deep red of the infant a few days after birth. It can scarcely be considered disease, and may be distinguished from true jaundice by its not discolouring the white coat of the eye; it generally passes off within a fortnight without treatment: if not, give—

Mercurius, one pilule, or three globules every other morning.

MILK CRUST-(CRUSTEA LACTEA.)

This eruption, frequently seen on infants during the period of Lactation, consists of an

accumulation of small white pustules appearing on the face, sometimes extending to the neck, chest, and shoulders, but not often beyond. These pustules burst, and a yellowish matter exudes, which dries up, forming a small scab. The disease is not dangerous nor contagious, but often causes some irritation.

Rhux Tox.—Three globules, or one pilule, twice during the day.

Sepia.—Three globules, or one pilule, every night.

Wash the crusts with warm water, and observe the utmost cleanliness.

MUMPS.—(PAROTITIS.)

ENLARGED GLANDS OF THE NECK.

A swelling or engorgement of the lymphatic glands, which extend from the submaxillary to the parotid region; these inflame and become tender; there is generally slight fever, languor, restlessness, and loss of appetite: suppuration is very rare; occasionally there may be a discharge from the ear. In four to six days the disease begins to decline.

Apply hot water, and keep the neck warm; Mercurius—a few doses will aid resolution.

Should the inflammation become very intense, Belladonna, one dose every night. Rhus Tox. every morning.

MEASLES.

Contagious and Infectious. Duration nine to twelve Days.

This disease in itself is not dangerous, it generally begins as a common cold, with lassitude, heaviness of the head, drooping of the eyelids, copious secretion from the eyes and nose, drowsiness, thirst, furred tongue, dry cough.

On the third, or late as the fifth day, small spots, resembling flea-bites, appear on the face, next on the neck and arms, lastly on the trunk and extremities. The spots may be single or in clusters, presenting a crescentic form, deep dusky red, and slightly elevated, the interspaces retaining the natural color; about the fifth day many of these spots throw up a vesicle, which remains a day or two, when the redness fades. The vesicle dries up into a fine scurf, the fever abates, copious perspiration sets in, the cough becomes loose, and the strength increases.

Aconite and Pulsatilla in alternation every six hours.

It must be remarked that Measles is due to a poison in the blood, and the sequelæ are often more important than the disease. If it be associated with Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, or Pneumonia, there is danger; Measles is occasionally ushered in by a convulsive fit which is not dangerous; bleeding from the nose is not an unfavourable sign; but any difficulty of breathing or sudden retrocession of the eruption will demand careful treatment.

MOTHER'S MARKS

(Nævus)

Are various in character; some are known as mother's marks, others amount to positive tumours. They will require to be treated according to their nature. Some are only capillary, slightly elevated, bright red or purple spots, and are found generally on the arms, neck, face, and head, occasionally on the back; they are frequently very small at birth, but rapidly increase in a few weeks; others are of a mixed character, with considerable elevation, soft to the touch, but will diminish on pressure.

For those which are small and slightly elevated—

Carbo. Vegetabilis, three globules, or one pilule, night and morning, continued one week, follow with—

Sulphur, three globules, or one pilule, every morning.

Arsenicum may also prove useful.

There are many other medicines required to meet the various conditions, for which advice should be obtained.

NETTLE RASH.

This consists of little wheals appearing on the skin, pale in colour and slightly raised; it itches often considerably, and is an affection of hot weather.

Warm bath.

Pulsatilla.—Three globules, or one pilule, twice a day.

RUPTURE.—(HERNIA).

This may be congenital, occurring at birth; or accidental, caused by overstraining, or crying of infants; it is most frequent in the male, the intestine descending into, and causing a sweling in the scrotum; this requires to be replaced by the surgeon, and a truss applied. There are other kinds of Hernia, but the UMBILICAL is most frequent; this is commonly called starting of the navel, increasing in size when the infant cries or coughs; it can be replaced by pressure; for this purpose a split ivory ball, secured by adhesive plaster, or a compress of white leather, should be applied to retain the part in its proper position.

The surgeon should be consulted.

RANULA.

A small tumour which forms under the tongue, not common to infants, will require medical advice.

RED GUM.

Frequently seen on the face, neck and hands, three or four days after birth, in the form of red patches, or spots; it is very simple, and does not generally require treatment, if it does not pass off.

Chamomilla may be administered once or twice a day.

RICKETS,

Generally developed about the period of weaning, or during the first dentition, may be preceded by flatulence, acidity, colic, offensive breath, distended abdomen; often the appetite is ravenous, the child wastes, the face looks old and wrinkled, slow growth, difficulty of getting on the feet, the teeth are no sooner cut than they begin to decay, or they become yellow, streaked with brown; the edges of the teeth often present an uneven ragged appearance; the bones soften and become bent, especially the legs; the ankles and wrists enlarge, the knees bend inward, the bones of the head do not close, and the brain felt to beat; the urine deposits a chalky sediment, the stools are of a pale colour.

The following description is by Dr. Jenner:-

"Mental capacity and power small; muscular force deficient; mind and body inactive; figure short; closure of the fontanelles (bones of the head) retarded; face small, but broad, skin opaque with downy hairs, late in cutting the teeth, running alone, and in talking, the teeth drop early from the sockets."

Treatment.—Earlier the better. Pure fresh

air. Good milk with a little lime water added. If the child is two years old, meat pounded in a mortar, or beef tea with bread soaked; extreme cleanliness; regular meals and exercise; sleeping alone if possible.

Cod Liver Oil, one tea spoonful after a meal three times a day.

Calcarea Silicea and Phosphorus are very useful; but this disease, assuming as it does, various phases, requires judicious and persevering treatment; which should be carried out under medical supervision.

SCARLATINA .- (SCARLET FEVER.)

Contagious and Infectious.

This disease most frequently attacks children from five to twelve years of age.

There is a feeling of indisposition and fever with drowsiness; depression and soreness of

the throat; the pulse becomes frequent; skin and breath hot; nausea; headache; occasionally vomiting and delirium; after twenty four hours, or more, the eruptive stage sets in several small spots are seen running into each other, and about the third day assumes a full red colour, resembling a boiled lobster; it generally appears first on the neck, chest, and face, subsequently, the extremities; this state continues about two days, during which time the tongue presents the appearance of a ripe strawberry, and the soreness of the throat increases; the fever now abates, the redness begins to fade, generally on the sixth day the skin gets rough, and begins to peel off the hands and feet in scales; at this stage sweating also sets in, and not unfrequently bleeding from the nose, thus the case may terminate favourably.

Aconite and Belladonna, in alternation, each two or three times a-day.

All cases, however, do not terminate thus: the symptoms may become alarmingly intense, the throat affection, and delirium, increase; the eruption assume a purple colour, with difficulty of swallowing and breathing.

Brown Tongue and frequent pulse are grave signs.

SWELLING OF THE BREASTS.

(Congestion.)

It is a practice with some nurses to press the breasts, or as they call it, milk the infant; this should never be done, but apply a little sweet oil, and if the inflammation increases, a poultice of bread and milk. Give **Mercurius** one dose.

STYE.

A small swelling resembling a boil on the margin of the eyelid, which sometimes will inflame considerably, and become painful.

Bathe with warm water three or four times a-day.

Pulsatilla.—One pilule night and morning.

Sulphur.—If a successive crop should appear,
one pilule every morning.

STINGS OF INSECTS.

Irritation from this cause may be allayed by washing the affected part with rather weak **Arnica Lotion**, fifteen drops to one ounce of water three times a day.

Arnica.—One pilule dry on the tongue. Repeat if necessary.

SPASMODIC ASTHMA.

(SPASM OF THE GLOTTIS.)—Dangerous.

A sudden stoppage of the breath after a fit

of passion, or a spasm suddenly occurring on awaking from sleep, or from fright, the rima glottis contracts, and thus stops the breath; the face turns pale, then blue; cold sweat on the forehead; there is no fever nor cough. The spasm may last only a minute or two, or extend to the period of ten minutes. Convulsions may succeed an attack; there is danger of suffocation.

Sambucus.—Dissolve four pilules, or twelve globules, in a small tumbler of water; give one teaspoonful every fifteen minutes; or three globules may be placed on the tongue.

Apply a sponge dipped in hot water to the throat, and rub the soles of the feet with a warm hand.

SORE THROAT .- (ANGINA.)

This generally comes on with a common cold -chills, heat, restlessness, difficulty in

sucking the breast, wheezing sound on breathing. On examination, the throat is red, tonsils may be swollen, face gets red and bloated, glands of the neck tender, and feels larger than natural. Angina may merge into Bronchitis, Croup, or Diptheria, when it would become dangerous. It is not very common in young infants.

Aconite.—Three globules, or one pilule, in water, every half-hour. Three doses.

Belladonna.—Three globules, or one pilule, in water, every four hours.

SPASMS .-- (INWARD FITS.)

The result of disorder of the intestines; the child lies asleep, the eyes partly closed, the muscles of the face twitch, there is a peculiar smile (which gave rise to the superstition in Ireland that the child talked with angels); the child easily awakes, passes wind, and is relieved.

In more severe cases the twitchings become strong, rather distorting the features; a blue ring appears round the mouth; rolling of the eyes and occasional squinting. The child shrieks, draws up its legs, and suddenly throws them out; when put to the breast, it seizes it, draws a little, suddenly lets go with a scream, twists, and tries to take it again. These fits may last a few minutes, or a quarter of an hour. A comatose stupor often succeeds; when the face becomes hot, and the eyes red. All bandages or pressure should be removed from the abdomen; these are often the cause.

In the simple form—Chamomilla.

Three globules on the tongue.

The more intense.—Aconite and Belladonna in alternation.

In a difficult case—the Warm Bath, and medical aid. See Convulsions.

SKIN ERUPTION .— (ECZEMA.)

Occasionally attacks children during dentition, and is apt to appear behind the ears, especially if the part is not carefully washed. A number of yellowish little pustules appear, and burst; the skin beneath is irritated and inflamed. After some time the glands swell, but never suppurate.

Apply warm weak gruel as a wash; regulate diet; good milk.

Rhus Toxicodendron.—At bed time, three globules, or one pilule.

Dulcamara in the morning, three globules, or one pilule.

SLEEPLESSNESS,

A mere symptom, arising from irritation.

Coffice is generally sufficient; if it fail, give Belladonna.

Opium is also very useful.

SMALL POX.—(VARIOLA.)

Duration fourteen days.

Contagious and Infectious.

Commences with shivering, headache, lassitude, nausea, vomiting, pain and weakness in the back and loins, tenderness in the region of the stomach, the face looks bloated, eyes heavy and watery (infants are sometimes convulsed), the skin dry and hot, restlessness, urine scanty and high coloured; in forty-eight hours, or so late as the fourth day, an eruption, slightly red, appears first on the face and neck, very minute, feels like the head of a small pin; in passing the hand over the forehead, the sensation resembles a worn nutmeg grater; the

fever symptoms now abate, the pimples grow larger rapidly, and spread to other parts of the body.

Generally on the fifth day a circular vesicle containing a clear or slightly yellow fluid, is seen in the centre of each pimple; as it enlarges, becomes depressed, cup-like in the centre, the base inflamed and painful; the face swells, often so much as to prevent the eves being opened; there may be sore throat, hoarseness, and some difficulty in swallowing; the eruption loses the central depression about the eighth day, the pustules become full and look vellow, while the surrounding skin is deep red; they now shortly burst, and discharge their contents; and about the tenth or eleventh day they dry up, form crusts, which fall off, leaving the skin beneath of a brown colour. In severe cases, to prevent pitting, the face should be closely covered by a black silk mask. Happily the introduction of vaccination has deprived this once terrible scourge of its terrors, and if taken after, its intensity is greatly modified. During the late epidemic, very many cases recovered within seven days.

Treatment.—1st Stage—Fever—Aconite.

Every three hours.

2nd " Eruptive—Mercurius.

Every four hours.

3rd " Matured—Mercurius.

Every six hours.

4th " Desquamation—Dulc.

Every four hours.

In this disease, when possible, medical advice is generally obtained.

The most dangerous period is from the fifth to the ninth day. Sudden disappearance of the eruption. Delirium and difficult breathing are unfayourable signs.

TEETHING .— (DENTITION.)

During this process the child is extremely sensitive, and according to the powers of its constitution, will be regulated the amount of irritability. It seems to awaken up all the weakness of the organism, tending to eruption, irritation, inflammation, and congestion, diarrhœa, and disorders of the digestive function. Few children pass the ordeal without some suffering. The first period generally commences about the fifth month: the mouth becomes hot, the gums swollen and tender, with dribbling of increased saliva. In some cases, restlessness, languor, and a constant desire to be nursed. At about the seventh month, the two middle incisors of the lower jaw break through; some children are very much later in cutting their teeth. There are two opinions

about the lancet: some are opposed entirely to its use, others hastily rush to lance the gums; a physician tells you a cicatrix forms, which renders the gum harder than natural, and retards rather than facilitates the object; a surgeon will declare he has done it a hundred times without such occurrence, and afforded considerable relief to the little sufferer. Nature is generally the best workman, and probably the lancet is required only at a given moment, and under peculiar circumstances, such as during convulsions, or when the tooth is immediately protruding.

- Coffea.—For the restlessness and loss of sleep, three globules night and morning.
- Aconite.—If the gums are much inflamed, three globules every six hours.
- Chamomills.—If the bowels are much disturbed, green stools, diarrhosa.

Calcarea.—For difficult or late dentition—give three globules every morning continue one week; wait two days, Sulphur three globules, then repeat Calcarea as before.

THRUSH .-- (APTHEA.)

Duration, Eight to Ten Days.

Is generally preceded a few days by restlessness, cross humour, face red, then turning pale, fever, spasms, thin greenish stools; or, if very slight, may run its course in two or three days without such disturbance. Small red spots, surmounted by a white vesicle, appear on the tongue, inside of the mouth and cheeks; they may be single or in clusters. In about three days the vesicle bursts, and forms an adherent mucus, which tenaciously clings to the part, the mouth is hot, and the flow of saliva increased.

- Borax.—Three globules, or one pilule, in water, every two hours.
- Mercurius is also very valuable in this affec-
- UNFAVOURABLE SYMPTOMS.—Rapid extension of the disease into the pharynx and larynx, the vesicles assuming a yellow or brownish colour.

TONGUE TIED.

This condition is common in infants, and may be suspected, if the child cannot bring the tongue over the lower lip, and certain, if unable to protrude it beyond the gum.

The fold of membrane which binds down the tongue should be snipped with a sharp pair of round pointed scissors. A little care is required in the operation lest a small artery which supplies the part should be wounded or divided.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Very rare in infancy, it is seen more frequently from nine to fourteen years of age.

Symptoms.—General lassitude, depression, loss of appetite, frontal headache, thirst, slight diarrhœa, pains in the abdomen, some prostration, tongue white, edges red, in some cases vellow and cracked; the nights are generally good, but on awakening there is a lost vacant look, confused, rather stupid expression, yet anxious; complexion clear, face flushed, forehead bathed in perspiration; this state continues for seven or eight days, when the eruption so characteristic of the disease appears, small rose coloured spots, slightly elevated, are seen generally on the abdomen, sometimes on the chest and back, they remain out three or four days, and fade away, fresh spots are continually appearing and fading; the average

duration of this disease is twenty-two days, after which period convalescence begins. It is not always so mild as here described.

Delirium increased, diarrhæa, especially with blood. Brown tongue and extreme prostration indicate danger.

Treatment.—Diet must be bland and light; cold water in small quantities to quench the thirst; wine and beef tea if great prostration; Diarrhea may be controlled by Ipecacuanha; and in the eruptive stage, Bryonia may be administered with advantage, in alternation, but medical aid should always be obtained.

VOMITING.

Infants vomit very easily; it generally occurs from excess of food, but may be caused by cold, acidity, teething, emotion of the mother, or tight bandaging.

Pulsatilla and Ipecacuanha are the most useful remedies—dissolved in water.

Two or three times a day.

WETTING THE BED.

This disposition to wet the bed would seem like a habit in some children, for which they are often chastised, without benefit. It is difficult to cure, especially when of long standing, the cause not being easily discovered. Intestinal irritation, extending to the bladder; relaxation of the muscle at its neck; worms; and general debility of the system,—may be set down as some of the principal causes of this troublesome affection.

Sepis.—Three globules, or one pilule, every night, especially for Girls.

Nux Vemica.—For Boys, dose the same.

If no relief after one week, Calcarea, Sulphur, in alternation every other morning.

WHOOPING, OR WHOOPING COUGH.

Contagious.

Commences like a common cold: fever, thirst, running from the eyes and nose, and dry cough, but nothing is very positive until the characteristic whoop is developed; at this stage the child is well aware when a fit comes on, runs to its nurse or parent for help; the crowing, whooping sound, is too well known to need description. The disease, like measles, depends on a poison in the system affecting the nerves of the stomach and lungs; it is not dangerous, unless complicated, which it often is, with Bronchitis or Pneumonia, and then may prove fatal.

Aconite and Bryonia.—In the first stage, that of common cold, twice a day in alternation. Drosera.—In the second, or whooping stage.
Pulsatilla.—To complete the cure.
Ipecacuanha.—In some protracted cases has been used with success.

WASTING .- (ATROPHY.)

Generally occurs from the first to the third year, depending chiefly on Rickets, disease of the mesentery, Anæmia, or Syphilis, and requires skilful treatment according to its nature.

Calcarea and Sulphur are useful remedies.

WORMS.

Predisposing age three to ten years.

The most common is the Ascarides, small and thin like threads, larger at the head, fine and tapering behind; chiefly seated in the rectum, where they cause intolerable itching, and are sometimes discharged in clusters, like

little balls enveloped in mucus, which their presence causes the lining membrane of the bowel to secrete. Attendant symptoms are paleness of face, blue circle below the eye, dilated pupil, constant itching and picking of the nose, variable appetite, disturbed sleep, grinding the teeth, sometimes bleeding from the nose, and convulsions.

Cina.—One pilule, or three globules, every morning in half a wine-glass of water.

There are many other remedies, but they should be left to the judgment of the medical practitioner.

Nux Vomica, Mercurius, Sulphur, and Calcarea, may be required to effect a cure.

The Lumbricales, or round worm, is not so common.

The Tape Worm very rare.

SYMPTOMATIC INDICATIONS

FOR THE SELECTION OF

TWELVE CHIEF REMEDIES

CONTAINED IN THE PRECEDING PAGES.

ACONITE.

This remedy has been aptly named "THE HOMGOPATHIC LANCET;" its wonderful efficacy in inflammatory disease of a strong, florid type, has placed it in the highest rank of the MATERIA MEDICA.

It is especially adapted to the condition of Fever, active or acute, Inflammation and Congestion at a given spot, or affecting particular organs, especially the Lungs, Heart, and Intestines. It has also a powerful action on the blood-vessels, and the whole system of circulation. Irritation of the nervous system. Neuralgia. Fainting—effects of fright.

Dry burning heat, thirst intense.

Quick pulse. Short breathing. Red cheeks.

Restlessness—unable to sleep.

Rush of blood to the head, with beating and throbbing.

Eyes red, inflamed—intolerance of light.

Sensitiveness to the slighest noise.

Bleeding from the nose.

Lips blackish, dry, peeling off.

Pains in the face and teeth.

Mouth and tongue dry, hot.

Throat burning, tonsils inflamed.

Abdomen tender to the touch, full hard.

Stools scanty, whitish, passed with difficulty.

Urine hot, deep red colour, scanty, painful.

Cough dry, short, continued hacking.

---- rough, spasmodic, suffocative.

Breathing short, rapid, anxious.

ARSENICUM.

The properties of this powerful remedy will indicate its use—where there is Great Prostration, Coldness, Diarrhœa, as in cholera; countenance pale, sunken; Vomiting, Convulsions, wasting of the body, sudden loss of strength, weakness of the legs, consumption, rheumatic pains, eruptions on, and diseasesof, the skin.

General coldness and shivering.

Pulse feeble—can scarcely be felt.

Skin dry, parchment-like—cold sweat.

Fear of death—lies unconscious.

Countenance sunk, nose sharp and pointed.

Lips blue or blackish, with thirst.

Tongue brown, dry, cracked, or glazed.

Fætid smell from the mouth.

Vomiting of milk, food, or water.

Region of stomach swollen, tender to touch.

Colic, gripings, with diarrhea of mucus.

Watery stools, or of food half-digested.
Urine painful, burning, bright red.
Cough dry, soreness of chest—raw feeling.
Expectoration difficult, mucus thick or stringy.
Breathing much oppressed, as if suffocated.
Skin ulcerated. Itching pimples that dry up.
Scurfy state of the skin—inflamed. Chilblains.

BELLADONNA.

This valuable remedy has a special action on the brain, and in diseases of infants and children is indispensable. Its use will be indicated in scrofulous conditions, swelling of glands, inflamed and ulcerated throat, diphtheria, chest affections, effects of a chill or common cold, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, inflammation and dropsy of the brain, Headache, cough, toothache, and convulsions.

Liability to take cold. Cold in the head.

Inflammation, swelling, with tendency to suppuration.

Erysipelatous inflammation, red, hot swellings. Scarlet rash all over the face and body.

Fever. Coldness of limbs, with heat of head and body.

Delirium—face red, puffed, swollen.

Milk fever. Fever attending common cold.

Sleeplessness, restless nights, tossing, screaming.

Starting up as if in a fright, frequent waking.

Headache, with heaviness of the eyes. Giddiness.

Eyes inflamed, lids swollen, pupils dilated.

Wild, vacant look. Inflamed eye-ball.

Partial blindness. Intolerance of light.

Earache, with pain in the glands.

Humming in the ears and head.

Nose red, swollen, inflamed—nostrils ulcerated.

Toothache, pains, throbbing, screwing—they feel too long.

Gums inflamed during cutting the teeth.

Tongue sore, inflamed, as if burnt.

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Throat sore—pricking, shooting pains.

Difficulty in swallowing food or drink.

Tonsils inflamed, swollen, or ulcerated.

Appetite completely lost—refuses food.

Hiccough. Retching, but unable to vomit.

Cramp-like colic, with emission of wind.

Stool—difficult straining—small in quantity.

Urine scanty, hot—passes in drops.

Cough dry, tickling, tormenting night and day.

Cough in fits, like asthma at night. Hollow cough.

Hoarseness. Cough with headache and heat.

Breathing laboured, difficult, short, hurried.

Breathing laboured, difficult, short, hurried. Stiff neck—unable to turn the head. Throbbing in the veins of the neck.
Rattling of mucus in the chest.
The child cannot bear to be looked at.

BRYONIA

Will be required in affections of the Pleura, Lungs, and Bronchial tubes, Constipation, milk fever, nervous conditions, irritability, bilious fever, rheumatic pains, with straining, swelling of parts, muscular pains, with profuse perspiration.

Pains aggravated by motion, or at night in bed. Suppressed eruption, in measles, small-pox, or scarlatina.

Profuse sweats night and morning.

Headache, with heaviness—stupid feel.

Giddiness when stooping or looking upwards.

Sensation as if the brain would press through the forehead.

Headache increased by moving about.

Eyes and lids red, inflamed, especially infants.

Nostrils tender to touch, inflamed, ulcerated.

Constipation—evacuations seem too large to pass.

Urine hot, with constant desire.

Cough dry, spasmodic, suffocating.

Cough, with painful stitches in the side.

Cough, with yellow expectoration.

Breathing difficult—asthmatic—unable to lie down.

Breath impeded by sharp shootings in chest. Strong beating, with oppression at the heart.

CALCAREA

Will be found of considerable import in affections of scrofulous and rickety children, slow and difficult dentition, diseases of the mesenteric glands, late in learning to walk, wasting of the body and legs.

Loss of strength, weakness of the legs early in the morning.

Arms and legs feel heavy—low spirits.

Tendency to take cold, especially in damp weather.

Softening and curvature of the bones.

Early decay of the teeth-toothache gnawing.

Gums painful and sensitive, teeth slow to appear.

Appetite ravenous. Hungry just after a meal. Vomiting of milk or food (sour).

Abdomen hard and enlarged.

Spasms in the evening, with cold thighs and feet.

Stools hard—constipation for some days.

Diarrhosa frothy, having a sour smell.

Protrusion of the rectum—itching, with worms.

Cough, with rattling of mucus in the chest.

Pain and swelling at the wrists and ankles.

Lameness when walking, difficulty in standing alone.

Whitlow on the fingers. Red spots on legs.

CHAMOMILLA.

Particularly useful for affections of infants at the breast, painful colic, gripings, diarrhœa, pains that seem unbearable, evil effects of taking cold, cough, fever, internal heat.

Spasms. Convulsions during teething.

Fever, with heat, redness of cheeks, especially one cheek.

Restlessness, moaning, disquiet, abdominal pains.

Crying of very young infants—relieves pain.

Vehemence and anger in older children.

Whining, fretful mood. Mischievous disposition. Convulsive twitchings about the mouth.

Toothache — unbearable jerking, digging, gnawing pain.

Painful dentition, inflamed hot gums, with fever. Convulsions. Diarrhœa, watery or green.

Mouth dry, hot-tongue white or yellow.

Vomiting of milk or food—with sour smell.

Griping, colic, with distention and wind.

The abdomen is sensitive to the touch.

Stools green or watery, or yellow with mucus.
Urine turbid—or with flock-like sediment.

Cough, with hoarseness-dry, or with thick mucus.

Cough from catarrh, or after and during measles.

Pain in the ears (drawing), soreness, excoriation of skin.

The nervous system is sensitive, and the sufferings frequently come on, or are worse, at night.

IPECACUANHA

Will prove useful in many affections of children, when other remedies may fail. The range is small, but important, especially in stomach derangement, Sickness, Vomiting, diarrhea of mucus and blood, difficult breathing, and bleeding from various organs.

Sudden attacks of vomiting or retching.

Sudden prostration. Paleness of face. Convulsive startings in the limbs. Twitchings and movements of the lips. Shivering, with coldness of the hands and feet. Cold sweat on the face, especially forehead. Headache, aching pain in forehead. Bruise-like pain in the bones of the head. Loss of appetite-refuses all food. Retching. Nausea. Vomiting of food. Vomiting of bile and thick mucus. Vomiting of blood. Diarrhœa like fermented matter. Stools green as grass-or of blood. Urine like blood and water. Cough at night with retching and vomiting. Spasmodic cough; the body is stiff, face blue, with fits of suffocation. Cough, with spitting of blood. Breathing short, panting, heaving. Asthma, with spasm of the windpipe.

Loss of breath on the least movement. Convulsive bending of the body. Startings in the legs and feet.

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS.

This well-known medicine has a most extensive range; it seems, in moderate doses, to have the power to affect every tissue in the body; but the Homeopathic Preparations are quite free from danger, at the 6th attenuation, yet capable, in experienced hands, of producing wonderful curative effects. It is adapted for scrofulous constitutions, diseases of the glands and skin, local inflammation, inflammatory swellings, diseases of the liver, dysentery, suppurating ulcers, jaundice, syphilis.

Pains worse at night when warm in bed.

Inflammation and swelling, terminating in suppuration.

Rheumatic pains from cold or chill. Syphilis, Scrofula, Rickets. Affections of the lymphatic system. Tendency to perspire on little exertion. Soon fatigued. Rapid loss of strength. Great excitability. Sensitiveness to cold air. Emaciation and gradual wasting. Aching pains in the bones. Hectic fever of children. Inflammatory fever, with debilitating sweat. Skin yellow or dingy, dry and scaly. Pustules resembling small pox. Eruptions that itch intolerably. Abscesses in various parts, even the joints. Erysipelatous inflammation. Glandular enlargement in various parts.

Purulent inflammation of the eyes and lids.

Teeth decay, loosen, and fall out. Gums ulcerated and retracted. Fœtid smell from the mouth. Ulceration of the mouth, tongue, and throat, white spots on the tongue, like thrush.

Snuffling and stoppage of the nose.

The child talks in sleep; grinds the teeth.

Throat sore, difficult to swallow.

Appetite entirely lost; weak digestion.

Diarrhœa slimy; constant desire for stool.

Discharge of fœces in small lumps.

Colic pains, straining, discharge of mucus and blood.

Stools that excoriate the anus.

· Constant and provoking itching at the anus.

Protrusion of the rectum.

Discharge of thread worms, with craving appetite.

Urine cloudy, thick; sudden urging.

Dark red, sour smelling, urine.

Cough fatiguing, short, dry.

Common cold; especially in the head; hoarseness.

Constant running from the nose.

Voice weak, hourse, or lost. Chaps and cracks on the hands. Breasts hard, swollen, tender. Nipples sore, chapped, ulcerated.

NUX VOMICA.

The chief indications for this remedy in diseases of children are constipation of an obstinate character; bilious affections; nervous headache; catarrh or common cold; Indigestion, Epileptic spasms and fits. (Especially suited to males.)

Confusion, giddiness, staggering when walking. Headache after eating, or too full a meal. Headache from over study or being up too late. Loss of appetite; bitter, sour, bad taste. Feetid or putrid smell of the breath.

Toothache, drawing, boring; relieved by warmth

Tongue sore, blistered; stammering of children. Retching and vomiting in the morning.

Stomach feels sore and tender to touch. Pressure as of a weight in the stomach.

Colic, griping, spasmodic pains in belly.

Constipation in infants; hard motions with blood.

Frequent desire to make water, with burning (in boys).

Cough dry: rattling of mucus; cough at night. Cold in the head, sneezing.

Hoarseness; accumulation of phlegm in throat.

Cramp in the legs; chilblains; rupture.

Constant liability to take cold: shivering.

Sensitive to changes in the weather.

Easily tired from little exertion.

Sleep not refreshing; dreams frighten.

Wakes too early in the morning.

When up, feels irritable, peevish.

Lost his usual spirit and desire to play.

Complains of feeling sick, puts his hand to forehead.

Weakness of the legs—they feel bruised. Itching and tickling about the genital organs.

PHOSPHORUS.

This medicine is valuable in some diseases of children, especially Rickets, softening of the bones, general weakness, debility, difficulty in learning to walk. Tendency to consumption.

Sudden and excessive weakness with emaciation. Wasting of the limbs.

Bleeding of the gums. Tearing pains in the face and jaws.

Heat of skin—dry at night. Morning sweat. Nervous sensibility, tendency to start.

Irritable, peevish temper.

Scaly eruption on the head—hair falls off.

Bleeding of the nose when blowing it.

Paleness of the face. Sunken look.

Chronic Diarrhoea of children.

Sudden disappearance of the eruption in Measles and Scarlatina.

Large yellowish brown spots and boils on the abdomen or legs.

Abscess in the breasts, or stinging rash.

Cough, with thick mucus tinged with blood.

Breathing difficult—oppressed.

Inflammation of the lungs.

PULSATILLA.

This remedy is especially adapted to the female, and will be found useful in the following affections—Catarrh, common cold, influenza, diarrhœa, Stomach derangement from pastry, pork, or fat of meat, Measles, Earache, Deafness, Headache from indigestion.

Anxiety, trembling, feebleness, debility.

Drowsiness during the day.

Sleep restless, uneasy—at night crying out.

Awake with a start as if dreaming.

Pale face, chillness, shivering—head heavy.

Eyes watery, red—nose swollen, constant discharge.

Sensation as if sand were in the eyes.

Head heavy—dull—loss of spirits—peevish.

Frequent weeping or silent mood.

Copious sweat during sleep.

Earache, tearing pains, shooting in the ears.

Deafness, especially after measles.

Toothache, drawing pains, relieved in open air.

Flatulent eructations, bitter, bilious taste of food.

Hiccough, retching, vomiting of food or mucus.

Risings, as after fat meat or rich pastry.

Pains of colic in the stomach.

Spasms soon after eating.

Vomiting of food-bile or greenish fluid.

Loose, whitish diarrhoa, watery or bilious.

Urine profuse, with feeling of weakness.

Wetting the bed every night.

Cough moist, with much thick mucus.

Cough with retching—inclined to vomit. Red spots on the skin like measles. Itching, stinging in the skin at night. Chilblains, hot, burning. All the symptoms get worse in the evening.

SULPHUR

Is especially useful in more chronic forms of disease, skin eruptions, itch, excoriations, abscess, ulcers, constipation, and rickets.

General weakness and exhaustion.
Tired after a very short walk.
Rapid wasting—emaciation, stooping.
Heat spots on the skin. Nettle rash.
Tetters. Excoriation in various parts.
Chilblains—red, swollen, and ulcerated.
Inflammation and suppuration in glands.
Inflamed and ulcerated nipples, or cracked.
Hard swellings in the breasts.

Ulceration, swelling, or stye on the eyelids.

Obstruction, partial deafness in one ear.

Discharge of matter from the ears.

Inflammation and ulceration of the nostrils.

Dryness, soreness of, and bleeding from the nose.

Protrusion of hernia.

Evacuation hard, knotty, small, straining.

Constipation, especially of infants.

Colic, with swelling of the belly in children.

Abdomen feels hard, and is enlarged.

Protrusion, or prolapsus of the rectum, especially in children when straining at stool.

Urine frequent and profuse, wetting the bed.

Weakness of the chest, rattling of mucus.

Hoarseness, dry raw feeling in throat.

Cough, with thick white or yellow expectoration.

Whitlow on the fingers.

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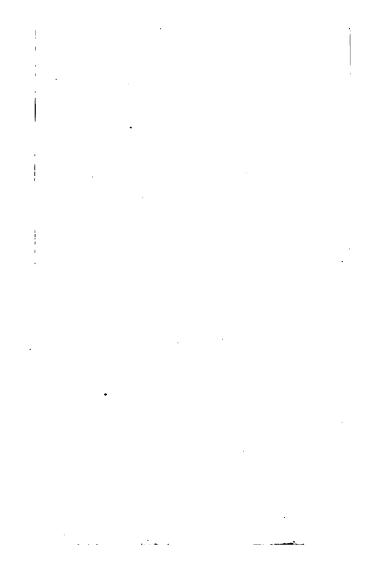
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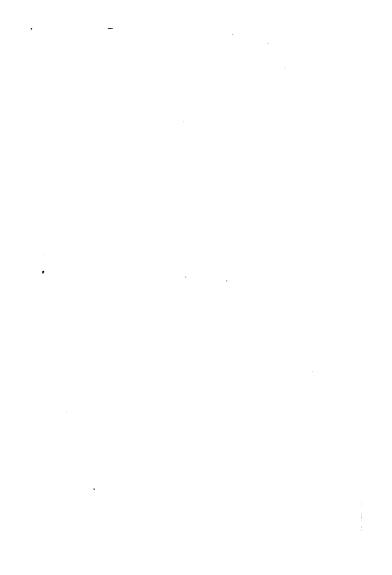
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